# Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM AND HUGH WELCH, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. V. NO. 243.—[New Series. MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1833 WHOLE NO. 428. VOL. VIII.

**TERMS....** The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $2.50 a year, or $2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editors, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until ord'd, and charged accordingly.


## THE JOURNAL.

*SALISBURY, THURSDAY, JAN. 17.*

The Legislature "have done those things which they ought not to have done; and left undone those things which they ought to have done." They have made the Clerks of the Courts of law elective! They have made an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of rebuilding the Government house at Raleigh! They have, (we like the word *they*, because it expresses a multitude) spent too much time, and money too, in frivolous debate, on matters of no importance. They have allowed undue influence to sectional prejudice and sectional interest. They have expressed their opinion, that a large majority of the people of this State believe the tariff to be unconstitutional; when the fact has not been ascertained, nor the proposition proved. These things ought not to have been done!

They have not so arranged the Congressional Districts as to give all the people their just rights in electing members of Congress. They have not defined the authority of the Sheriffs' in the matter of holding elections. They have not made provision for calling a convention to amend the State constitution and equalize representation. They have not established the new county of Yancey. They have not created a proper Bank Charter. These things they ought to have done. This is what we say.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Friday, the 11th inst. after a session of fifty two days, at an expense of a little more than forty thousand dollars. The captions of the acts passed, which appears in another part of this paper, will show what has been done. For ourselves we think that it is not at all equal to the time and expense. Some of the public acts, so far as we have been informed of their nature, are impolitic if not unconstitutional. The one making the Clerks of the Courts of Law elective by the people is objectionable on both grounds. It is impolitic, because few of the people have any opportunity of judging of a candidate's qualifications for those offices; and if an incompetent person is elected, there can be no mode devised of correcting the mistake, or transacting the business of the office correctly during his incumbrance. It may prove unconstitutional, when the matter undergoes a judicial investigation, on account of its imparring the obligation of contracts with those who now hold those offices during good behavior. The maxim that no judicial officer should be elective is a general rule throughout the United States, and is as good in North Carolina as any other place, considering the loose practice in the courts of law requires that the clerks should be scientifically skilled in their business. It would, therefore, in our estimation, be not more ridiculous to make all Physicians and Divines elective by the people. As to the trick of making general laws to gratify individual malice, it deserves no better name than that of trick; but it is one frequently resorted to and the result, if successful, is that the greater part of the community suffer inconvenience by the operation of such laws, concocted in malice and enacted in frenzy. Those who really suffer ills by the former mode of appointment, if any there be, ought to consider that it is often better "to endure the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of."

Just as our friend *Wake*, some time ago, predicated, all the billing and cooing between the member elect from Salisbury and the redoubtable Editor of the Constitutionalist had its meaning. The *Eastern* friends of Mr. Ramsay, contrary to all rhyme and reason, voted that the sitting member from Salisbury should continue to set; and he lovingly voted for an appropriation for the State House at Raleigh. Was there any bargain and corruption in this? Was it patriotic thus to barter away the only hold the west had upon the prejudice and cupidity of the East to constrain them to grant or allow us of the West our just weight in the political scale of the State? Or was it not culpable to misrepresent the wishes and feelings of three fourths of those he represented?

That misbegotten catiff, *nullification*, like a mule bridled and harnessed, having been fairly beaten by sound argument in South Carolina, at Washington City, and at Salisbury, now betrays its illegitimacy by standing still and kicking, exhibiting all the noisy propensities of the sire, and the obstinacy of its offspring.

There is scarcely a word in the English language oftener used than the word *let*, and none within our knowledge with such opposite meaning. With regard to South Carolina secession, many politicians say *Let her go!* General Jackson in his Proclamation says *let her go*, and they mean directly the contrary. The first means to permit; the last means hindrance, obstruction.

Below we give the valedictory address of Mr. Daniels, late editor of the Camden Journal, to the patrons of that paper. It is a very pretty show. His remarks are sensible and just, as will appear to every unprejudiced reader. He is one of those men who have been so much traduced on account of being a Northern man, as though he, therefore, had no Southern feelings, and was a monster. We very much question whether a man from the South ever was reproached by a sensible Northern man for being born and raised in the South, or whispered of as an enemy of whom men should beware. The first insuance, perhaps, has yet to occur.

This number of the Journal closes my connexion with it, and an uninterrupted communion of something more than four years has ceased forever. To all others this event is probably too unimportant to claim a moment's notice, but with me the case is different. I find it quite impossible to part with the readers of the Journal as I intended to do, and as good taste would probably dictate—by a simple annunciation of my retirement from its direction. I leave the post at a time which for aught I know may render me liable to a misinterpretation of motives, with those who are unacquainted with the peculiarity of my position and with the circumstances which have impelled me to a continuance thus long in charge of the paper. It is known however to my friends that I had made up my mind to discontinue my connexion with the Camden Journal on the first of January last, and that I forewent that determination at the urgent solicitation of others—that an appeal too respectable in its source and too flattering in its communication to be resisted, was made to me, and that I have staid a twelve month longer in Camden, than was either agreeable to my wishes, or favorable to my interests. I shall be succeeded by *Native Carolinians*—by those who can advocate the principles of order, law and government without carrying dead weight. It has been a continued source of ungenerous imputation upon me, that I am a "Yankee," and therefore an Alien enemy in South Carolina. I feel much pride in pleading guilty to the enormity of birth place, but the *inference* is as false as it is unmanly. No native son of Carolina need love her better than I do—none has ever spoken to her citizens with more honesty of purpose or more integrity of intention, whatever may be said to the contrary by angry partisans and embittered political foes. It will never cease to be a source of proud and gratifying reflection, that I have assisted, in however humble measure, in the attempt to resist the revolutionary torrent of the times. I have done my duty as it manifested itself to my mind: I have lent my efforts to the highest and holiest cause that a good citizen can engage in—the cause of our common country; and I would not leave my post while a vestige of liberty lingered in South Carolina, or while a single true hearted son of the soil was left alive to raise his voice for freedom, if I did not believe that it can be sustained with more effect by others—by those who will come to the Editorial desk unclogged by the circumstance of nativity, and unembarrassed by the prejudices that are brought to bear upon it. It were better here perhaps, to close these valedictory remarks, but I owe a word or two to feeling. I cannot bid adieu to the readers of the Journal, and to the friends I have found in the South without expressing a warm and sincere acknowledgment of their kindness. I have here formed attachments, and here experienced a fervor of warm hearted personal friendship that will live as long as memory—that will be forgotten, only in the grave. To the press throughout the United States I owe acknowledgement too. There has been a kindness and a complaisance exercised towards this paper, very rarely extended to a pretensionless establishment, in the interior of a State, without the adventitious aids of official *eclat*, or the advantages of Metropolitan location. To my brethren of the profession of all parties, therefore, I am abundantly indebted, and to those of South Carolina in particular, I tender all I have to offer, my unaffected thanks and my warmest good wishes. The Union Editors of this State have treated me with a uniformity of courteous friendship which will never be forgotten, and it gives me pleasure to say, that with two or three exceptions, those opposed to me in politics have borne themselves in the warfare like honorable enemies, and opposed my course in the spirit of Carolina gentlemen. I part with them in perfect good feeling and wish them prosperity in every thing but their present cause. In the fervent hope that our whole beloved country, and South Carolina as a noble portion of it, may speedily witness the dispersion of those portentous clouds that now hover over our destiny, I take leave of the Journal and bid its readers farewell.

C. W. DANIELS.

*January 1, 1833.*

The Legislature of Virginia, says the Intelligencer, (or rather, its House of Delegates,) was at the latest accounts, still engaged in debate upon the report of the Committee of Federal Relations, (as it is termed,) not having come to any conclusion.

On the subject of the proposed mediation by the Legislature of Virginia between the State of South Carolina and the United States, we find the following pithy remarks in the Pennsylvania-(Pittsburg) Advocate, which has just come to hand.

"Much has been said about Virginia mediation, and Virginia influence; but the time has gone by, when Virginia can be the arbiter of the Union. Her '98 resolutions will not answer the nullifiers, for the reason that *the venerable and patriotic author* of those resolutions (who might be presumed to know something about his own meaning,) give them a different construction from that given to them by the nullifiers. Virginia arbitration will not, therefore, be greatly relied upon. An interested arbitrator: and, at all events, no arbitration can be needed, when the only question is, whether the laws of the United States shall or shall not be executed and enforced. Virginia was not *very* forward in offering her arbitration, at the time that Pennsylvania was at issue with the General Government in the Olmsted case; nor did Ohio feel any benefit from her, as an arbiter, when she levied and collected a tax from the United States Bank. In both these cases, Pennsylvania and Ohio were compelled to recede from the ground they had taken, although possessed of ten times the physical force that can be claimed by South Carolina—and *South Corolina must do the same.*"

From the Raleigh Register, Jan. 11.

*Convention Question.*—A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the members of the Legislature, friendly to a revision of the Constitution of the State, was held in the Commons Hall on Friday night last. Gen. Polk of Rowan, presided, and S. F. Patterson and W. J. Cowan, acted as Secretaries. Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Dews, which elicited an able and very animated discussion, not as to *what* was necessary to be done, but *how* it should be effected. Finally, it was resolved, that it be recommended to the Sheriffs, and other Officers at the elections in August next, to receive the votes of all free citizens entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, *for* or *against* amending the Constitution, and to make a return of the votes to the Governor, who is requested to communicate them to the Legislature.

Richmond M. Pearson, of Rowan, Thomas Dews of Rutherford, and Gen. Saunders and William H. Haywood, Jun. of this City, have been appointed to draft an Address to the People of the State, explanatory of the objects of the meeting and of the amendments which the friends of a Convention desire; and a Committee of Correspondence has been appointed in each county, to circulate the Address.

We have received an official account of the proceedings, and will, with cheerfulness, give them a place in our next.

*Rail Road Surveys.*—The Board of Internal Improvement has made its Report to the Legislature, covering the Reports of Mr. Rawle of his surveys of the Central and Yadkin Rail Roads, which we will make an opportunity hereafter of presenting to our readers. We confess ourselves disappointed at the result which Mr. R. has come to in his estimation of the expense of constructing a Rail Road between this City and Beaufort. The citizens of Raleigh have just completed an experimental stone quarry in the vicinity, which will not cost more than $2.500 a mile, and we have believed that the country through which the Central Road would pass is fully as favorable for such a purpose, as that between this city and the Stone Quarry, yet Mr. R's estimate is upwards of $5,000 a mile. The expense of constructing the proposed Yadkin Rail Road, is estimated at between 8 and 9,000 a mile. And we presume had Mr. R. continued his Survey of the Central Road westward the estimate would have been still higher.

We fear that if the Central Rail Road cannot be accomplished at a much less sum than Mr. Rawle's estimate, it will not, at present, be effected.

*Raleigh Register*

The Editor of the United States Gazette has condescended to notice the scurrilous attack of a village newspaper, which had charged him with the heinous and unpardonable crime of having been a Yankee, a School-master, and Federalist. He pleads guilty to them all, and to the first, says:

But one word of the *Yankee*: This is not the time when a man should blush for being a native of Massachusetts: There the infant voice of independence was first heard—there the cradle of liberty was rocked—there the cause was nourished; and from that state more than any other, were its physical defenders drawn. There the hill was topped with the school house and church, and the valley teems with the fruits of industry. No boast of heraldry, indeed, ennobles their men, nor tropical sun fertilizes the earth.

Low lies their land, and rocky is their soil,
Their sons are honest, and their daughters fair."

The New York Courier and Enquirer publishes the annexed omnious extracts of letters from one of the great market towns of the West, the contents of which will surprize no one who was capable of appreciating properly the direct tendency and indeed inevitable consequence of the combined attack by the President of the United States, the Treasury Department, and the pensioned press, on the only safeguard of the currency of the country.

The first is under date of Cincinnatti, Dec. 20th, as follows, viz:—"The Bank is discounting no new paper of any consequence, and takes no bills of the State Banks on deposite, and refuses those of all the other Branches, except from such persons as have notes to pay. The cause of all this you will readily understand—a wish of many to run upon the Banks; as the *great man* has intimated it is not safe. What will be the result I cannot tell: but there is no doubt but it will add to the present difficulties of making collections, and cause more failures."

The second, from another mercantile house in the same city, under date of Dec. 21st, is as follows:

"The pressure here is beyond any thing you can imagine, owing to the run making on the U. States Branch Bank by the country people. Our wise heads since the receipt of the President's message, have endeavored to impress on the minds of the ignorant that the Bank is insolvent, and many countrymen refuse to take the bills. To protect itself, the Bank will receive, on deposite, no paper of the other Banks—no paper of the local Banks—buys no drafts, not even at sight; and greatly curtails its discounts. Cincinnati is really an ill-fated city, and seems distined to struggle with difficulties almost unprecedented. Those who pass thro' the fiery ordeal in safety, will deserve well of their country."

The Providence Journal of January 4, says—

"We have before us a letter from an intelligent young merchant, now in Charleston, from whose communications we have before made extracts. says that the whole City & State are a ferment, and that business of all kinds is depressed and precarious. "This perhaps," he says, "is the last letter which I shall address you from Charleston, as our goods are all packed, and during this week I shall shake the dust of Carolina from my feet and remove with our property to Georgia or Alabama. We shall first ship them to Augusta, and then to such place as we may hereafter decide upon. There seems to me little reason to hope that this matter will be settled without bloodshed. The collision may not be between South Carolina and the General Government, but a domestic strife—between the Union and Nullification parties in this State. No conception can be formed of the excitement. Business is out of the question—there has been no trade, of consequence, for a month. The Union Party are forming into squads throughout the State, to protect the lives and property of the members. They are determined to resist, at any and every hazard."

*The Rail Road.*—It gives us great pleasure to inform our readers that the Rail Road is now finished and in complete order, from the Depot at North Spring to Belfield, a distance of forty miles. A party of our citizens, accompanied by several Members of the Legislature, made the first trip between the two places on Tuesday last; and we understand that there was an universal expression of admiration, elicited as well by the beauty and substantial construction of the work, as by the conviction of the superior ease, facility and safety which this mode of transportation possesses over all others. The return trip from Belfield to North Spring, as performed in about *two hours*, deducting the time lost in the several stoppages. To those who have not yet had an opportunity of personally observing the facilities of this method of travelling it may not be amiss to say, that the party above mentioned, breakfasted in Petersburg, dined and spent part of the day at Belfield, and returned to town before dark, thus traversing a distance of 85 miles without the least fatigue. It is expected that the section of the road between the town depot and that at North Spring, will be completed by the 1st of February next.

It is stated, in the late French papers that Spain is about to acknowledge the independence of her former colonies, "stipulating for certain pecuniary indemnities from the new republics, the payment of which is to be guarantied by France and E[illegible]."

The sentence of [illegible], the fraudulent Lottery Commissioner of Georgia, is deprivation of Office and disfranchisement for 20 years.

## CAPTIONS

*Of the Laws passed by the Legislature of 1832—33.*

### PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An Act declaratory of the law now in force, giving to the County Courts of the several counties within this State the power to alter and fix separate places of election. [Declare, that the County Courts, a majority of the acting Justices, of the Peace being present, in the several counties in this State has the power to alter the fix, establish, discontinue, or create new and separate Elections.]

2. To vest the right of electing the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, in the several Counties within this State, in the free white men thereof. [Provides that the Sheriff and all other persons appointed to hold elections for members of the General Assembly, are required at the next annual election to open polls for County and Superior Court Clerks, and conduct the election of the same in like manner as for members of the General Assembly.—That the Clerks when so elected, shall give such bonds and take such oaths as are now prescribed by law, at the first Court for which they were appointed that shall happen in their county after their election, and shall continue in office for four years. No person shall be eligible for the appointment of Clerk of either Court unless he has attained the age of 21 years, and has resided within the county in which he may be elected 12 months immediately preceding the day of election.]

3. Vesting in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties within this State, the right of establishing additional places of public Sale in their respective counties.

4. To provide for the registration of copies of Grants, where the originals have been lost or destroyed. [When registered in due form, shall have the same force and effect as the original Grants.]

5. Making an appropriation and appointing Commissioner of the rebuilding of the Capitol in the city of Raleigh. [Appropriates $50,000 to build a Capitol on Union Square in the city of Raleigh, upon the plan of the former building, and appoints William Boylan, Duncan Cameron, Wm. S. Mhoon, Seawell and Romulus M. Saunders, Commissioners to contract for the same.]

6. Concerning Charities. [Provides that when any property real or personal, has been granted for charitable purposes, it shall be the duty of the Trustee of such charity, to deliver in writing a full and particular account thereof to the Clerk of the County Court of the county where such charity is to take effect, at the first Court that shall happen in each year after the first day of January, and filed among the records of said Court by said Clerk. —It shall be the duty of the Chairman of such County Court, where such requisiton has not been complied with, or where there has been mismanagement of the property through negligence or fraud, to give notice thereof to the Solicitors of such district, whose duty it shall be to file a Bill in Equity against such Guarantee, Executor or Trustee, and compel him to render a full account of such charity; and the said Court may make such order or decree as may best secure the performance of the trust and effectuate the intention of the donor.]

7. To repeal an Act passed in the year 1830, entitled "An act to repeal part of the second section of an act passed in the year 1806, chap. 708, entitled "An act to revise the Militia Laws of this State. [Provides that persons conscientiously averse to bearing of arms may be exempted from the performance of military duty, by procuring a certificate from the clerk of their church that they are regular members thereof, and taking an oath or affirmation before the company court martial of the district to which they belong, that they are conscientiously averse to bearing arms;—except in time of insurrection or invasion—then they shall furnish their quota of men, or pay an equivalent.]

8. To amend an act passed in the the year 1821, entitled "An act to incorporate a company, entitled the Roanoke Inlet company and for other purposes, and an act amenditory of the same, passed in the year 1828.

9. To prevent disputes in consequence of a late survey of the line dividing the counties of Anson and Mecklenburg.

10. Supplementary to an act passed in 1830, entitled "An act to enact, with sundry alterations and additions, an act, entitled "An act to incoprate the Petersburg Rail Road Company," passed by the Legislature of Virginia on on the 10th day of February, 1830.

11. To establish the boundary line between the counties of Washington and Beaufort.

12. Amending the several Acts of Assembly incorporating the Roanoke and Cape-Fear Navigation companies, and prescribing the mode of enforcing the collection of tolls.

13. To incorporate the North-Carolina Historical Society.

14. Fixing a uniform time of holding the Elections in the third Congressional District of North-Carolina, in all the counties therein. [Fixes the time on the last Thursday in July.]

15. Extending the time for paying in entry money, and obtaining Grants on all entries made in 1829 and 1830. —[Extends the same twelve months.]

16. To amend an act passed in 1831, to increase the liability of Sheriffs and to provide more effectually for the collection of taxes. [Allows Sheriffs to file returns of money received for taxes from merchants, retailers, &c. with the Clerks, during vacation.]

17. For the better organization of the Military of this State. (Provides that all persons exempt from millita duty, shall be enrolled in their respective districts.)

18. To render the land of a deceased debtor liable for the costs, where the plea of fully administered, has been found in favor of his Executor or Administrator. (Provides that when an Executor has been sued, and the plea of fully administered has been found in his favor, the land of the debtor shall be liable for *all* costs.)

19. For the better regulation of Volunteers. [Allows them to be organized when they have 44 men enrolled.]

20. To amend the Milita Laws. [creates a new Division in the West, and point out the mode of electing General and Field Officers.]

21. To allow the taking of depositions in cases of removal. [Provides that commissions to take depositions may be issued from the court from whence the cause is removed.]

22. Authorising widows of persons dying intestate, to fill their petitions for a year's support before letters of Administration are granted. (Petition to to be filled as now prescribed in cases of application for support.)

23. Repealing part of an act passed at last session, to regulate retailers of spirituous liquors. [Repeals so much of the said act as authorises the imprisonment of offenders.]

24. To amend the 10th section of the act of 1741, for the better observation of the Sabbath. (Provides that the bonds required by said section shall hereafter be made payable to the Governor.)

25. To prevent the unlawful asportation of slaves from this State. (Provides that the offence shall be punishable with death.)

26. To establish the Bank of North Carolina. [With a capital of two millions of dollars, one half to be taken by the State—the other half by individuals. This bill had not finally passed when these Captions were put to press, but was before the Senate, on an amendment of the Commons, which it is generally believed would be concurred with.]

### PRIVATE ACTS.

1. An Act to amend the law respecting the appointment of Sheriff, so far as relates to the county of Surry.

2. To amend an act, passed in the year 1829, entitled an act to authorize the forming a Fire Engine Company in Elizabeth City.

3. To vest in the County Courts of Macon, Burke and Rutherford counties, power to appoint places of public sale in said counties.

4. To amend an act, entitled "An act to appoint one additional place of sale in Hyde county," passed in the year 1831.

5. To incorporate the Gatesville Troopers.

6. To incorporate a Cavalry Company in the county of Hertford.

7. To incorporate the Franklin Guards.

8. To authorise Robert Henry to erect a Mill on Hominy Creek, in Buncombe county.

To establish a town on the lands of John D. Amis, in the county of Northampton, at the termination of the Petersburg Railroad on the Roanoke River.

10. To incorporate the Scotland Neck Guards.

11. To incorporate the Haywood boating Company.

12. To compel the Register of Buncombe county to keep his office in Asheville.

13. To repeal an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, chapter 122, entitled, "An act to authorize the County Court of Guilford to appoint overseers and hand, to clear out the channel of Reedy Fork of Haw River, Guilford county.

14. To restore credit Thomas Dayes of the county of Macon.

15. To repeal an act, passed in the year 1828, entitled "An act repealing the several acts establishing and regulating the Special Courts of Burke county."

16. Concerning the upper Regiment of Chatham county militia.

17. To incorporate the Anson Dragoons.

18. Providing compensation for jurors in the county of Cabarrus.

19. To authorize David W. Borden, of Carteret county, to, erect a Gate across the road leading from the Cross Roads on White Oak River to Borden's Ferry.

20. Amendatory of the act of 1831, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor to grant certain lands to the Trustees of Franklin Academy in the county of Macon."

21. To alter the time of electing, and renewing the bonds of certain officers in the county of Mecklenburg.

22. Amending the Patrol laws, so far as relates to the counties of Camden, Pasquotank, Chowan and Gates.

23. To authorize the altering and amending the State Road running thro' the county of Haywood.

24. To incorporate two Volunteer Companies in the county of Pasquotank.

25. To alter and amend an act, passed in the year 1829, entitled, "An act for the improvement of the road from the old Fort in Burke, to Ashville in Buncombe."

26. To incorporate the town of Rutherfordton, in the county of Rutherford.

27. To appoint an additional place of public sale in the county of Beaufort.

28. To provide for the more prompt administration of justice in the counties of Burke, Buncombe, Lincoln and Rutherford.

29. To prevent the felling of timber in, or otherwise obstructing the channel of either branch of the north-east branch of New River in Onslow county.

30. To incorporate the Donaldson Academy and Manual Labor School, in Fayetteville.

31. To abolish the Offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings in the county of Chatham.

32. To prevent the felling of timber in or otherwise obstructing the navigation of Gosnen, between Hurst's bridge and the North East River.

33. To incorporate the town of Whitesville, in the county of Columbus.

34. To appoint Commissioners for the town of Haywood, in the county of Chatham, and for the better regulation of the same.

35. To incorporate the Experimental Rail Road Company in the Cape of Pamptank.

36. More effectually to provide for the payment of Jurors in the county of Anson.

37. To incorporate a Cavalry Company in the county of Duplin.

38. For the better regulation of the town of Jamestown, in the county of Martin.

39. To regulate the collection of State witness tickets, so far as respects the county of Guilford.

40. To repeal in part an act of the General Assembly, passed in the year 1826, entitled "An act to repeal an act of the General Assembly passed in the year 1829, entitled "An act directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named in certain cases;" so far as relates to the counties mentioned in this act.

41. To exempt the Militia residing on Knott's Island from attending at the Court House of Currituck, on general, regimental or battalion musters.

42. Exempting Powel's Point and Poplar branch companies of Militia, in Currituck county, from attending regimental musters at the Court House therein.

43. To prevent the felling timber in or otherwise obstructing the channel of Little River from Bumper's Fork to the County line, in Montgomery county.

44. To incorporate a Northampton Troop of Cavalry.

45. To incorporate the Onslow Troopers, the Johnston Dragoons, and the Lenoir troopers.

46. To incorporate Silver Run Academy, in the county of Cumberland.

47. Concerning the hands working on Roads in the county of Burke.

48. To prevent the felling of timber in or otherwise obstructing the run of bear creek, in the counties of Lenoir and Wayne.

49. To incorporate the Trustees of the Rolesville Academy, in the county of Wake.

50. To authorise the county court of Wake to lay a tax for building a substantial fire-proof Court House, or a substantial fire-proof office for the safe keeping of the public records of the county.

51. Authorising the county court of Gates to have the records of said county transcribed, and to make copies of such transcribed records evidence in all suits at Law and Equity in this State.

52. To establish Haywood Academy in the county of Chatham, and to incorporate the Trustees thereof.

53. To alter the line separating the north and south Regiments of the North Carolina Militia, in the county of Surry.

54. To incorporate an Academy upon the lands of Martin R. Garrett, in the county of Nash, by the name and title of Stony Hill Academy.

55. For the relief of Brittain Jones of Bertie county.

56. To amend an act passed in the year 1821, entitled "an Act to prevent fire-hunting of fowl in Carteret county."

57. To remark and renew the dividing line between Richmond and Robeson county.

58. To regulate the courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Davidson county.

59. To restore Joshua Pennel of Wilkes county to credit.

60. To establish good Spring Grammar School in the county of Stokes, and to incorporate the Trustees thereof.

61. To amend an act passed in the year 1827, entitled, "an act to keep open the Tuckeseegy and Tennessee Rivers in Haywood county.

62. To create one additional wreck district in the county of Hyde, and for other purposes.

63. To alter the time of holding one of the terms of the county court for the county of Davidson.

64. To incorporate the "La Fayette Hotel Company in the town of Fayetteville."

65. Reappointing commissioners for the town of Waynesville, in the county of Haywood.

66. Compensating Jurors of the original pannel in the county of Beaufort.

67. To amend an act passed in 1830, to provide for the compensation of Jurors in Beaufort, Onslow, Hyde, Anson and Duplin.

68. To repeal part of an act passed in 1830, appointing commissioners to superintend the building of a court house in Burke county.

69. To allow further time to open books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for Stock in the Lake Drummond and Orapeske canal company.

70. To incorporate the Leaksville Toll Bridge company.

71. To alter the time of electing the County Trustee for Orange county.

72. To emancipate Horace a slave.

73. To alter the name of Eliz Humphrey, and to legitimate her.

74. For the better regulation of the town of Statesville.

75. To fix the time of granting Orders for altering and turning roads, and for laying off new ones in Richmond county.

76. To amend an act passed in 1826, to appoint commissioners for the town of Kinston, in Lenoir county.

77. For the better regulation of hands working on public roads in Anson and Cumberland counties.

78. To alter the time of holding the elections in the town of Salisbury.

79. To authorize the making of a Turnpike road in Haywood county, and to incorporate a company for that purpose.

80. In relation to the Volunteer companies attached to the second regiment of the Stokes militia.

81. To authorize the raising of $2.000 by Lottery for the purpose of building a bridge across Neuse River, at Carter's landing, in Lenoir county.

82. To empower the county court of Nash to borrow money for the purpose of defraying the expense of building a fire proof Court House.

83. To establish the Barhavia Farmer's Academy in Stokes county, and to incorporate the Trustees thereof.

84. To incorporate the Cabarrus Artillery.

85. To authorise the issuing of a grant for land to Amos Curtis and others for a camp ground.

86. To regulate the county court of Washington.

87. To provide for the final settlement of Executors and Administrators, also the annual settlement of Guardians, in the county of Anson.

88. To extend the provisions of an act passed in 1830, to amend an act passed in 1826 establishing and regulating a Turnpike Road in Haywood county called the Tennessee River Turnpike Road."

89. To authorise the completion of the Tennessee River Road in Macon county, and to incorporate a company for that purpose.

90. To regulate the county courts of Hyde.

91. To incorporate the Trap Hill Riflemen in the county of Wilkes.

92. To amend the laws relative to the county courts of Iredell.

93. Directing the manner in which Constables shall hereafter be elected in the counties of Davidson, Chatham, Buncombe, Surry, Wayne, Hyde, Randolph and Onslow.

94. To incorporate the Williamston and Windsor Turnpike company.

95. To incorporate the Person Artillery.

96. To repeal part of an act passed in 1824, authorizing the county courts of Hyde and Tyrrell to issue licences to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure, at or near the Court-house.

97. Appointing lay days on Rocky River adjoining Anson and Montgomery counties.

98. To authorize the county courts of Hertford and Gates to lay a tax to defray all the expenses incident to calling out the militia during the insurrection in Southampton county, Virginia.

99. To appoint additional Trustees of Rush Academy in the county of Hyde.

100. To alter the name of George W. Williams, of Anson county.

101. To repeal the provisions of an act passed at last session concerning those persons who are interested in the Beach and Marshy lands lying in Currituck county.

102. To divorce Polly Buckner from her husband Edward Buckner.

103. Appointing commissioners to build a bridge across South Yadkin River, in Rowan county.

104. To extend to Halifax, Nash and Beaufort the provisions of an act passed at last session, to abolish the Offices of county Trustee and Treasurer of public buildings in Richmond, Columbus, Sampson and Robeson.

105. For the better regulation of the county courts of Halifax.

106. Concerning the inspection of Fire Wood in the town of Newbern.

107. To incorporate the Granville Dragoons.

108. To repeal the third section of an act passed in 1825, directing the manner in which licences shall hereafter be issued to retailers of spirituous liquors, so far as regards New-Hanover and Richmond counties.

109. Concerning the survey of lots in the town of Franklin, Macon county.

110. To extend the provisions of an act passed at last session, in relation to the burning of the records of Hertford county, to the county of Wake.

111. To repeal in part an act passed in 1827, appointing Commissioners to run and establish the boundary line between the counties of Bladen and Columbus, and for other purposes.

112. To incorporate the Macon county Agricultural Society.

113. To amend an act passed in 1824, for the better settlement of the finances of Robeson county.

114. To alter the name of, and to legitimate Sally Halliday, of Martin county.

115. To empower the Wayne county State Guards to form themselves into a squadron of light or horse artillery.

116. To incorporate the Robeson Light Dragoons.

117. To continue for a longer time the Neuse Navigation Company.

118. To alter the names of Richard Alderson and William White, of Beaufort county, and to entitle them to inherit.

119. Concerning the town of Rockford in Surry county.

120. To repeal an act passed in 1830, for the better regulation of the County Courts of Haywood.

121. To incorporate the Gatesville Academy.

122. To incorporate the Randolph Blues.

220 Incorporating the Blakely Blues.

121. To authorise the county courts of Hertford and Gates to lay a tax to defray the expenses incident to calling out the militia during the insurrection in Southampton, Virginia.

122. Appointing commissioners for the town of Carthage in the county of Moore.

123. Incorporating the Lafayette Artillery.

124. Incorporating the Pitt Troopers and the Bladen Cavalry.

125 To alter the time for the Sheriff, to make his settlements with the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county of Wilkes.

126. Appointing additional trustees of Rush Academy in the county of Hyde.

127. To alter the name of George W. Williams, of Anson county.

128. To divorce Polly Buckner from her husband Edward Buckner.

129. To repeal the provisions of an act, passed at the last session, concerning those persons who are interested in the beach and marshy lands lying in the county of Currituck.

130 To repeal part of an act passed in 1824, to authorize the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Hyde and Tyrrell to issue licences to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure, at or near their Court House.

131. Incorporating the trustees of Waynesboro' Academy in the county of Wayne.

132. To extend the provisions of an act passed in 1830, to repeal an act passed in 1823, concerning the public lands in Haywood county, so far as respects building on said land.

133. To empower the Commissioners of the town of Seracta in the county of Duplin, to sell the town commons.

134. Further to improve the Police of the town of Washington.

135. To incorporate Oak Grove Academy in Bertie county.

136. For the better organization of the Militia of Beaufort county.

# The Journal.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1833.


☞ *Federalist* and *Clay Tariffite* are words coming into such common use, since the President's Proclamation made its appearance, that we fear they will, like *Nullification* and *Disunion*, lose their odious meaning, and become so familiar with the self-styled Republicans that they will no longer look upon them with horror Become familiar with any thing, however wicked and terrible, and it loses its terrors; and we think that the Republican party, as they call themselves, but more properly-called the Nullification party, are doing more to Federalize the people of the United States than the elder Adams ever dreamed of. Even Gen. Jackson, the man whom they once declared to be a second Washington, aye even a second Jefferson, their great pretended head, is now, they assert, one of the veriest federalists, consolidationists, monarchists, &c. in the United States. According to Duff Green's use of the word, with them, he is a Tory too, and Traitor, no doubt, is in embryo. We shall soon see what will be done, names to the contrary notwithstanding—whether Gen. Jackson will prefer PERJURY to the performance of his duty, the means of doing which is sufficiently in his power..

☞ On last Friday morning we received a letter from the Rev. A. Y. Lockridge, mailed at Cowansville, 10 or 12 miles from this place, written the 26th of last July. The date of the post mark is Dec. 10th. There was some bad management, either with the writer or postmaster, we know not which, and they must determine the matter themselves.

☞ The postmaster at Williamsburg P. O. Iredell county, writes that our papers arrive very irregularly at that office. We can only say that we have sent the papers every week directed to the proper place, and that it is not in our power to find out why they have not been received for the last three weeks.

We publish in this week's paper the bill for the new tariff. It is believed that it will not pass. We indeed hope it may not. Although we should be willing to have the tariff reduced considerably, we by no means desire it: yet it grieves us to see the dignity of Congress bent to the caprice of a party in a single State, whose object is not so much the liberty or welfare of the people as *self*. The laws should not give an iota to offenders; but punish without distinction all. This government would be a vile mockery if the principle of nullification is one of the reserved rights of the States; for in a year or two, not a single law passed by Congress would be the general law of the land. Nullification would be springing up in every State, and government would at once cease. A criminal could not be punished, because the punishment oppressed him. He would throw himself upon his *rights*, and cry out *tyranny* and *oppression* [illegible] mob of [illegible] kind and defy the [illegible] authority

*Washington, Dec. 27*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

## THE TARIFF

Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the subjoined bill.

Mr. V. stated that the Committee had also prepared a report to accompany the bill; but owing to some delay in copying some of the statistical statements accompanying it, the report would not be in readiness for presentation before to-morrow.

The bill was then read at the Clerk's table, as follows:

### A BILL

To reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled*, That, from and after the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, in place of the duties heretofore laid by law, the several duties hereinafter mentioned, for, during, and until the several periods hereinafter specified, that is to say:

*First.* On wool unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall not exceed eight cents the pound, and on woollen and worsted twist and yarn, a duty at and after the rate of thirty-five dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof, until the second day of March, and in the year 1834, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of twenty-five dollars, for every hundred dollars value thereof, until the second day of March, 1835, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of fifteen dollars for every hundred dollars value thereafter.

All wool unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall not exceed eight cents the pound, shall be free of duty, from and after the third day of March, 1833,—*provided*, that wool imported on the skin, shall be estimated as to weight and value as other wool; and *provided*, farther, that wool mixed with dirt, or other masterial, and they reduced in value to eight cents the pound, or under, shall be appraised at such price as in the opinion of the appraisers, it would have cost, had it not been so mixed, and a duty thereon shall be charged in conformity to such appraisement.

*Second.* On all milled and fulled cloth known by the name of Plains, Kerseys, or Kendal Cottons of which wool shall be the only material, the value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed thirty-five cents the yard, and on all blankets the value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed seventy-five cents each, a duty at and after the rate of five dollars for every five hundred dollars thereof.

On worsted stuff goods, shawls, bombasins, poplins, cabinets, and all other manufactures of silk and worsted, a duty at and after the rate of ten dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof.

On coach lace a duty at and after the rate of twenty-five dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof.

*Third.* On blankets, other than those hereinbefore specified, a duty at and after the rate of twenty-five dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof, until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of fifteen dollars value thereof.

*Fourth.* On carpets, carpeting, flannels, bockings, baizes, cloths, kerseymeres, merino shawls, and all other manufactures, or of which wool is a component part, except as herein otherwise provided, and on ready made clothing, a duty at and after the rate of forty dollars, for every hundred dollars value thereof, until the second day of March, 1832, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of thirty dollars, for every hundred dollars value thereof, until the second day of March, 1835, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of twenty dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof.

*Fifth.* On woollen and worsted hosiery, mitts, gloves, stockinets, and on worsted bindings, a duty at and after the rate of twenty dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof, until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of ten dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof.

*Sixth.* On all manufactures of cotton costing not more than twenty-five cents the square yard at the port of exportation, a duty at and after the rate of thirty dollars, for every hundred dollars value thereof, until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of twenty dollars, for every hundred dollars value thereof:

On all other manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton and silk, not herein otherwise specified, a duty at and after the rate of twenty-five dollars, for every hundred dollars value thereof, until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of twenty dollars, for every hundred dollars value thereof.

On nankeens imported direct from China, a duty at and after the rate of fifteen dollars on every hundred dollars value thereof;

On cotton hosiery, mitts, gloves, and stockinets, and on cotton twist, yarn and thread, a duty at and after the rate of twenty dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof, until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of ten dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof.

*Seventh.* On iron in bars and bolts not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, a duty at and after the rate of eighteen dollars the ton, until the second day of March, 1834 inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of fifteen dollars the ton.

On bar and bolt iron made wholly or in part by rolling, a duty at and after the rate of thirty dollars the ton, until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive, and thereafter a duty of twenty-four dollars the ton: Provided, that all iron in slabs, blooms, or other form less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars and coils, and pay duty accordingly All scraps and old iron shall pay a duty of twenty dollars and fifty cents the ton. Nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and fit only to be manufactured; and all pieces of iron except old, of more than six inches in length, or sufficient length to be made into spikes and bolts, shall be rated as bar, bolt, rod, or hoop iron, as the case may be, and pay duty accordingly; all manufactures of iron partly finished, shall pay the same rate of duty as if entirely finished, all vessels of cast iron, and all casting of iron, shall pay the same rates of duty, as if made entirely of cast iron.

*Eighth.* On iron in pigs, a duty at and after the rate of fifty cents per every hundred and twenty pounds weight, until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive; and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of forty cents for every hundred and twenty pounds weight; on cast iron vessels, and all other castings of iron, a duty at and after the rate of one cent the pound:

*Ninth.* On steel, a duty at and after the rate of one dollar and fifty cents for every hundred and twelve pounds weight, until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive, and thereafter a duty of one dollar for every hundred and twelve pounds weight.

*Tenth.* On manufactures of iron and of steel, not herein enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid, the several rates of duty provided by existing laws, until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive, and thereafter the lowest rate of duty which would have been payable on the same, either under the act of the 27th of April, 1816, entitled "an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage"—or by virtue of the act of the 14th of July, 1832, entitled "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports"

*Eleventh.* On hemp, a duty at and after the rate of thirty five dollars the ton until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of thirty dollars the ton:

*Twelfth.* On cordage tarred, a duty at and after the rate of four cents the pound until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive; and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of two cents the pound.

On cordage untarred, and on yarn, twine, and pack thread, a duty at and after the rate of five cents the pound until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of three cents the pound:

*Thirteenth.* On cotton bagging a duty at and after the rate of fifteen dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof:

*Fourteenth.* On all manufactures of hemp or of flax not herein enumerated, a duty at and after the rate of fifteen dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof:

*Fifteenth.* On spirits from grain, a duty at and after the following rate, to wit: on first proof a duty of twenty cents per gallon; on second proof a duty of twenty-three cents the gallon; on third proof of twenty six cents the gallon; of fourth proof, of thirty cents the gallon; of fifth proof, of thirty four cents the gallon; and over fifth proof of forty cents the gllon; on spirits from all other materials than grain, a duty at and after the following rates, to wit: of first and second proof of eighteen cents the gallon, of third proof of twenty one cents the gallon, of fourth proof of twenty-six cents the gallon, of fifth proof of thirty cents the gallon, and over fifth proof of sixty cents the gallon.

*Sixteenth.* On salt a duty at and after the rate of eight cents the bushel, until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive; and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of five cents the bushel.

*Eighteenth.* On brown sugar, and on syrup of sugar cane in casks, a duty at and after the rate of two and a half cents the pound, until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive, and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of two cents the pound. On white clayed sugar at and after the rate of three cents the pound until the second day of March, 1834, inclusive; and thereafter a duty at and after the rate of two and a half cents the pound. On sugar candy and other refined sugar a duty at and after the rate of fifteen cents the pound

*Nineteenth.* On molasses a duty at and after the rate of four cents the gallon

*Twentieth.* On coffee, a duty at and after the rate of one cent the pound

*Twenty-first.* On teas from and after the second day March, 1834, a duty at and after the rates following, to wit: on imperial, gun powder, and gams, hyson and young hyson, ten cents the pound. On hyson skin and other green souchong and other black, except bohea, six cents the pound, and on bohea three cents the pound.

*Twenty second.* On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component part, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty at and after the rate of twenty dollars for every hundred dollars value thereof; and on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk is a component part, a duty at and after the rate of twelve dollars and fifty cents for every hundred dollars value thereof.

*Twenty third.* On all printed books, in other languages than Latin, Greek, or English, whether bound or unbound, less than thirty years before the time of importation, a duty at and after the rate of four cents the volume.

On all printed Latin and Greek, if printed less than thirty years before the time of their importation, a duty at and after the rate of twelve and a half cents the pound weight, and when unbound, a duty at and after the rate of ten cents the pound weight

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the several articles made free of duty by the act of fourteenth of July, 1832, the following articles shall be admitted free of duty from and after the third of March, 1833; that is to say, cotton wool, indigo, and printed books, in whatever language, printed thirty year before the date of their importation.

*Twenty-fourth.* On all articles not herein enumerated, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the lowest rate of duty, calculated upon the value of the article, which would have been payable on the same, either under the act of the 27th of April, 1816, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," or by virtue of the act of the 14th of July, 1832, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts amending duties on imports." Such rate of duty being calculated upon the value of the articles at the place whence imported, estimated accordingly to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That as much of the fifth section of the act of the 14th of July, 1832, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," as repeals the existing laws, requiring teas, when imported in vessels of the United States from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to be weighed, marked and certified, be, and the same is hereby repealed. And the residue of the said section, and the whole of the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sections of the said act of the 14th of July, 1832, be, and the same are, discontinued, in the same manner as if they had been inserted in, and re-enacted by this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the several laws heretofore existing shall extend to, and be in force for the collection and the remission of all duties imposed by this act, and for the prosecution and punishment of all officers, the recovery, collection, distribution, & remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for the allowance of all drawbacks heretofore & hereby authorized, as fully and effectually as if every regulation restriction, prohibition, offence, fine, penalty, forfeiture, allowance drawback, provision, clause, matter, and thing, power, duty, and authority, in the several heretofore existing laws contained, had been inserted in, re-enacted, and made applicable to this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions hereof, shall be, and the same are hereby reapealed: Provided always, That all laws heretofore existing, shall, nevertheless, continue in full force, so far forth only as the same may be necessary for the prosecution and punishment of all offences which have been or shall be committed contrary thereto, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which have been or shall be incurred under the operation thereof, and for the allowance of all drawbacks authorized, accruing, or hereafter to accrue under, or by virtue of the said laws, in as full and ample a manner as if the same were not hereby repealed.

*School Lands in Ohio.*—The number of acres of land set apart for schools in Ohio including the salt-reserves, which have been mostly sold, & the avails appropriated for common schools, is about 676,000; estimated value, $1,200,000.


**MANSION HOTEL.**

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that large and

**COMMODIOUS HOUSE**

in the town of Wadesboro', known as Cash's Hotel, and that the same is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders.—The proprietor solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense to render comfortable the stay of all those who may call on him.

S. C. LINDSAY.

Wadesboro', Sept. 1832.—3mt417


☞ It is necessary that all accounts due this Office up to September 3d, should be closed, either by cash or note; though the former would be greatly preferable. Those indebted, therefore, it is hoped, will be ready to close their accounts, in one way or the other, whenever presented to them. Many of the debts are of long standing, and should, in justice to us, have been settled long ago.


**Rags! Rags! Rags!**

A QUANTITY of clean cotton and linen rags will be bought at this office. Economists may buy all their pins and needles and other little notions, with the proceeds of the rags which are wasted and thrown away Think of it and save them.

**TO RENT,**

THE excellent Store Room on the corner, formerly occupied by Kyles & Meehan. For terms, apply to

ANDREW MATTHEW.

Salisbury, Nov. 17.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1832.

ABNER FEIMSTER and Robert Simonton's Executors vs. the heirs at law of Adam Johnson. It appearing to the satisfacton of the court, that Elisha Johnson, one of the heirs at law, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, that the said Elisha Johnson appear at the next Court, to be held for the county of Iredell on the third Monday of February next, at the Court-House in Statesville, and file his answer to said petition otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to him and the prayer thereof be granted.

A. SIMONTON, Clerk.

pr. adv. $2.50 6425

FASHIONABLE

**BOOT & SHOE STORE.**

**JAMES MULL,**

HAVING purchased the new establishment of Thomas Mull, jr. between the Mansion Hotel and the Office of the Watchman, will keep on hand a good supply of every article usual in his line of business. He will also execute all orders for work, in his shoe shop, neatly and promptly. His workmen are first rate and faithful, and his prices such as no one can grumble at.—All work done in his shop or purchased from him which may rip, he will repair gratis.

*December*, 1, 1832.—6m.t443

**CHARLOTTE HOTEL,**

**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber wishing to remove from Charlotte, offers for sale upon reasonable terms the above named establishment, which is now in excellent repair. Every out building is in good order and well suited for carrying on the business comfortably. The stand is well known, is equal if not superior to any in this section of the country. Any communication upon the subject will be attended to. Possession would be given to the purchaser forthwith if desirable.

J. D. BOYD.

*Charlotte, Dec* 4, 1832.—3mt430

**FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.**

**H. H. BEARD**

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has just received, from Messrs. Wilson & Saguezs, of New York, the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1832 and 3, which, no doubt, will please his customers. He continues to have his work done, as usual, in a neat and fashionable style. It is beyond all doubt, that his cutting is superior to any in the neighborhood. His shop is on main street, next door to Doct. Burts'.

N. B. He also returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage; and hopes, by a continuance of punctuality and strict attention to his shop, to merit it further.

4135

Wanted, two or three Journeymen Tailors immediately.

**TAILORING—REMOVAL.**

*Benjamin Fraley.*

HAS removed his Tailoring Establishment to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Fraley as a confectionary Shop, which is a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and is now prepared, as usual, to accommodate all who may favor him with their work. He has just received from New York and Philadelphia the

*Latest Fashions,*

imported from London and Paris, and has a good number of first-rate workmen in his employment.

He will execute work in an elegant and superior style, to any in this part of the country, and will warrant it to fit well.

All kinds of cutting will be done on short notice All orders for work, from a distance will be punctually attended to.

He is an Agent of Wilson and Saguezs of New York, and also, of Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, and therefore will teach any tailor those systems of cutting who may want his instruction.

He gratefully returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed upon him, and hopes that by an assiduous and strict attention to his business, to merit its continuance.

*Salisbury, N. C.*—6m.t440

**Notice.**

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of

*Clayland & Torrence*

will present them to Charles L. Torrence for payment; and all persons indebted, by note or book account, to the late firm, are requested to call on Charles L. Torrence and settle the same, as he alone or his attorney is authorised to give receipts for, and settle all debts due said firm

R. M. CLAYLAND.

November 13, 1832.—4t417

**NOTICE.**

THAT there was taken up, by Jacob Coleman & William Holebrooks, on the 8th of January, 1833, one Sorrel Mare, supposed to be about four years old, shod all round, with a white star in her forehead. Said mare has been appraised and entered in the Ranger's Book of Cabarrus County.

And also, on the 20th of December, 1832, a Brown Bay Horse, with a white spot on his forehead, supposed to be about four years old. The above described horse, has also been entered on the Ranger's Book of Cabarrus County.

JOHN M. MINSTER, *Ranger.*

*Cabarrus county, Jan.* 11, 1833.—3mt434

## POETRY.

From the Washington City Chronicle.

WRITTEN BY THE REV. MR. B**********

Oh say not tears are only
The christian's portion here,
That desolate and lonely
They tread the pathway drear.

Say not that notes of gladness
Ne'er mingle in their song,
But that the notes of sadness
Alone to him belong.

Say not that garlands bloom not
To deck his grief-clad brow,
That flow'rets sweet perfume not
His pathway here below.

His God and friend is with him,
His promise is his own;
Around him and beneath him
His strong right arm is thrown,

And though a night of sorrow
Enshroud his brow and gloom,
He knows a joyful morrow
Is his beyond the tomb.

## COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC 1833.

| | Sunday... | Monday.... | Tuesday.... | Wednesday | Thursday... | Friday..... | Saturday... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JANUARY..... | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| FEBRUARY.. | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | | |
| MARCH..... | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | 31 | | | | | | |
| APRIL..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | | |
| MAY..... | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| JUNE..... | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 17 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | | | | | | |
| JULY..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |
| AUGUST..... | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| SEPTEMBER | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | | | | | |
| OCTOBER.... | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 35 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| NOVEMBER. | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| DECEMBER. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |

### FARMING.

If one half the zeal, energy, and expanse that blots so many gazettes with low and coarse abuse, setting the community by the ears for the sole gain and the paltry purposes of a few demagogues and office seekers, were bestowed on the advancement of agriculture; if the people were half as ambitious to improve and beautify their fields, as they are to settle the nation; and half as angry with thristles, thorns, and poor fences, as they are with the political opponents, who probably wish as well to the country as themselves, we should have more productive fields, less complaint of poverty, more ability to be charitable and munificent, and abundantly more good feeling. From Pittsburg to New Orleans the son ploughs as his father did before him, and the great mass of farmers are as stationary in theory as they are in practice.—Nine in ten of them believe, at this moment, that book farming is the mere useless visionary dreaming of men that know nothing about practical agriculture.

We would tell them that England is the garden of Europe, simply because almost every acre is cultivated scientifically and on principles which have been brought to the test of the most rigid and exact experiment. We would tell them that New England, of whose soil and climate they are accustomed to think as consigned by Providence to sterility and inclemency, is the garden of the U. States, only because the industrious and calculating people do not throw away their efforts in the exertion of mere brute strength—but bring mind, and plan, and system, and experience, to bear upon their naturally hard and thankless soil.—On every side the passing traveller sees verdure, and grass, and orchards, in the small and frequent enclosures of the imperishable rock, and remarks fertility won from the opposition of the elements and nature. After an absence of ten years, on our return to that country, we were struck with this proud and noble triumph, conspicuous over the whole region.

The real benefactors of mankind, a St. Pierre so beautifully said, are those who cause two blades of wheat to mature where one did before. The fieldsought to be the morning and evening theme of Americans that love their country. To fertilize and improve his farm, ought to be the prime temporal object to every owner of the substantial soil. All national aggrandizements, power, and wealth, may be traced to agriculture as its ultimate source. Commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of this main spring. We consider agriculture as every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals, and ultimately even to religion.

We shall always say and sing, "Speed the plough." We shall always regard the American farmer, stripped to his employment, and tilling his grounds, as belonging to the first order of noblemen among us. We shall always wish him bountiful harvests, good beer, and moderate use of cider, and, if he will rear it himself, of the grape, but none of the pernicious gladness of whiskey: and we shall only invoke upon his labors the blessing of God, and say to him "peace be within thy walls."—*Flint's Western Monthly Review.*

*Medical Assistanee.*—At a police court, lately held in London, considerable mirth was excited by a case in which Mr. Greenfield a surgeon, was plaintiff, and a surgeon named Williams, defendant. The action was brought for *medical assistance* afforded in the month of June last to the defendant. The amount sought to be recovered was three pounds. The case was of the most paltry description, but afforded considerable merriment to the court, in which the learned Judge, the Counsel, and Jury heartily joined.

A Mrs. Haslen was put into the witness for the plaintiff. She was cross examined by Mr. Beldam, when the following dialogue took place;—Mr. Beldam.—What sort of medicine did Mr. Greenfield administer? *Brandy and water.* (Loud laughter)—What else did he order? *Mutton chops.* (Continued laughter.) Is he a popular doctor? Very much so. (Great laughter.) How long did he remain with his patient? He sat down in the room for two or three hours, and *smoked his pipe.* (Continued roars of laughter.) Well, and what then? He *helped to drink* the brandy and water. (At this answer the court was literally convulsed with laughter.) What else did he prescribe? *Oranges.* And no doubt the patient was cured after all these excellent and substantial medicines? He certainly recovered. (Immense laughter) In how many days? Five. Was the *dose repeated* every visit? Yes and Mr. Greenfield *remained smoking* every evening till eleven o'clock. A very excellent remedy. You may go down. (Laughter.) The Jury returned a virdict for the defendant. Some of the gentlemen of the Jury intimated that the doctors would prove a very dangerous rival to St. John Long.

*Good and Bad News.*—A certain rich man of Arabia was sitting down to his repast at a plentiful table, when a poor countryman, oppressed with hunger, unexpectedly arrived from the place of his abode. The rich Arabian immediately inquires, 'Whence came you?' 'Not far,' replies the other, 'from the neighborhood of your family.' 'What news do you bring?' 'Ha!' replies the other, 'I can undertake to answer all your questions, be they ever so many.' 'Well,' began the rich Arab, 'did you see a boy of mine that goes by the name of Khulid?' 'Yes; your son was at school reading the Koran. Khulid, I can tell you, has a clear pipe of his own.' 'Did you ever see Khulid's mother?' 'By my troth, a lady of such exquisite beauty, the world holds not her equal.' 'Did you observe my great house?' 'The roof of your house, I remember, touched the skies.' 'Did you see my camel?' 'A fat young beast it is, and eats plenty of grass.' 'And did you see my honest dog?' 'In truth, it is an honest dog, and watches the house with much fidelity.

The rich man having heard the good news of his family, again fell to eating; but he requited not the poor Arab with the smallest gratification. The hungry wretch, at this usage, reflecting in his own mind, 'Of all this good I have been the bearer, yet he has not relieved my hunger with a morsel of bread Alas! said he, giving a deep sigh, 'would to God your honest dog were living, who was so much better than this cur?' The rich man, who had been wholly engaged in eating, stopped in an instant, 'What,' cried he, my honest dog dead!' 'Why nothing would go down with him but the camel's carcass.' 'Is the camel dead, then?' 'The beast died of pure love for Khulid! is she dead?' 'Alas! too true, in the distraction of her mind, for the loss of Khulid, she dashed her head against the stones, fractured her head, and perished.' 'What has happened to Khulid?' At the time your great house fell, Khulid was present, and now lies buried under the ruins.' 'What mischief befel the great house?' 'Such a hurricane came on, that your great house shook like a reed, and not one stone was left upon another.'—The rich Arab, who, at the recital of these events, had given over eating, now wept and wailed, rent his garments, and beat his breast; and, at last, wound up to madness, rushed forth in the madness of despair. The hungry Arab, seeing the place clear, seized the golden opportunity, fastened on the viands, and regaled to his heart's content.

*Gardiner Green's Will.*—The following, we understand, is the general disposition which the late Gardiner Green, of Boston, made of his immense property, amounting to nearly three millions in value: To his wife he bequeaths $30,000 in cash, in addition to $3,000 secured to her by the marriage contract; and $3,000 per annum, payable quarterly, together with his house, plate, furniture; books, horses, carriages, &c. so long as she remains a widow: To each of his three sons, one ninth of his estate: To his five daughters, each one ninth, to be placed in the hands of trustees, beyond the control of their husbands, and not liable for their debts; and the remaining one ninth to the children of his deceased daughter, to be held in trust by her husband: To his two sisters-in-law, and nephews, nieces, and cousins, $500 each; and to his domestics, $50 each. He manumits his mulatto man, and allows him a house to live in rent free, and $60 per annum. The sum of $5,000 is left in trust, to Samuel Hubbard, Esq. to be applied to the civilization and conversion of the negroes.

His wife and Mr. Hubbard are appointed his executors and trustees.

From the Raleigh Papers.

### PRAYER

*For our Civil Rulers and our common Country, recommended.*

At a meeting of the Clergy and Laity of different denominations, and from distant places, held at the Seat of Government in the State of North Carolina the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the political state of our beloved country presents at this moment a most portentous aspect, denoting the probable approach of a crisis in which our domestic tranquility glorious Union and high destiny as a nation, may be endangered by civil dissentions and sectional insubordination;

And whereas the appalling attitude of our public affairs seems to indicate that the great Ruler of nations has a controversy with us and that, as a just judgment for our ingratitude and disobedience, we may be called to witness the horrors of disunion, civil strife consequent effusion of fraternal blood: Therefore,

I. Resolved, That the present is a period which loudly calls personal and national humiliation before Almighty God.

II. That it greatly concerns all who fear God and love their country, to be importunate at the Throne of Grace that God in his infinite mercy, would turn away from his fierce anger, forgive the sins of the people, heal their divisions, give wisdom and union to our legislative councils, and avert from our happy government the evils which threaten to stain its character, disturb its tranquility and dissolve its fraternal bonds.

III. While we thus recognize the great duty of supplicating on all occasions, public, social and private, the blessing of Heaven on our Rulers and Civil Institutions, we earnestly recommend to the christian community of this State that, during the ensuing year, the first Sabbath of every month be observed as a season of Special supplication to God, when the united prayers and intercessions of the closet the social meeting and the public sanctuary, shall be offered up on behalf of our common country, and for all in authority—that, being delivered from strife and every evil work, we may be permitted to lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.

IV. That Editors of Newspapers throughout the State be respectfully requested to give publicity to the proceedings of this meeting.

By order of the meeting,
December 20th, 1832.

The expenses of the BLACK HAWK expedition is said to have cost the Government one million of dollars.


*New, cheap and popular periodical, entitled the*

## Select Circulating Library.

Containing equal to Fifty volumes for Five Dollars!

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities where books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in their principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1,25 to $1,50. The whole number would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty two weeks to accomplish; for, though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number yet, when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburg, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain.—From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionbe culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge and science, literature and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences detrimental and otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books.—These with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guarranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

The Select Circulating Library will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post-office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers will form a volume well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopædia. Each volume will be accompanied with a title page and index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. ☞Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20—a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.—Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for $4 by uniting in their remittances

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

ADAM WALDIE.

Philadelphia October, 1832.

☞ Subscripions received at this office.

## Estate Notice.

ALL those who are indebted by note, or book account, to the late firm of

KYLES & MEENAN,

imerchants of Salisbury, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber as no further indulgence will be given.

R. MACNAMARA,
Admr. D. Meenan.

## Temperance Meeting.

A Meeting of the friends of Temperance in Iredell County, will take place in Statesville, on Tuesday of the February Court, 1833; at 10 o'clock, P. M. to form a County Temperance Society.—3t 423.

*Equity Blanks for sale here.*

## DAVID L. POOL,
## WATCH & CLOCK MAKER
AND JEWELLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and of the circumjacent counties, that he has returned from Philadelphia, where he acquired a competent practical knowledge of his art, and established his business in this town, in the tenement lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Fraley, Tailor, one door above Messrs. Hackett & Lemly's Store. His work will be executed skilfully and perfectly, with the usual despatch.

### Engraving

will be done in a neat, tasteful and elegant style, not surpassed by any artist in this part of the country.

*Chains, Seals & Keys,*

EVER-POINTED PENCILS AND LEADS, on hand for the accommodation of his patrons; and also, a good assortment of

WATCH MATERIALS,

among which are Patent, Plain, and Lever

GLASSES.

Mr. POOL, flattering himself with his ability to do his work well, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of those who have use for his skill. He, however, asks at least a 'fair trial.'

*Salisbury*, 1832. 415tf

## State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity.

Benjamin Howard vs. Henry Figenwinder. Bill to foreclose a mortgage. A subpœna having issued in this case, and returned by the sheriff endorsed, "not found."

IT is ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that unless the defendant, Henry Figenwinder, whom it appears to the satisfaction of the court, is not an inhabitant of this State, appear at the next term of this court, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1833, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and decree to foreclose the mortgage entered according to the prayer of the bill.

Copy from the minutes.

SAM SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

*October* 26, 1832. 3mt428.

## E. White & William Hager

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have long been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundery business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hagar & Co.—their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica. The book and the news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

Newspaper Proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE,
WM. HAGAR.

## Journal of Health.

THE subscriber, assignee of Henry H. Porter, has transferred all the right, title, subscription list and books of the Journal of Health to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, who has become the publisher and proprietor of the same, and is fully authorised and empowered to collect all debts and dues owing to the said work. All letters and communications on the subject of said work are to be addressed in future to the said S. C. Atkinson.

S. POTTER,

July 7, 1832. Assignee of H. H. Porter.

The following is the card of the editors in reference to the recent change:

"Our readers will have seen, by the announcement in our last number, that Mr. Atkinson has become the proprietor and publisher of the Journal of Health. As this measure is one which meets with the entire consent of hte Editors, it will be an additional incentive to them for renewed exertions to sustain the interest of the work. It will be their aim to impart as much variety to its pages as is consistent with adherence to their original plan. Hence they will enlist on suitable occasions in their cause, Popular Science and maxims of Domestic Economy. Education, both physical and moral, as laying, according as it is well or ill conducted, a foundation for future happiness or misery, comes strictly within their province: nor shall rational amusement, and the means of being amused, fail to receive a due share of attention. Publishers and editors, acting in concert and with a steady aim to the instruction and entertainment of the public cannot, we are persuaded, fail to give satisfaction." Price $1.25 per annum.

## *Wrapping Paper.*

A quantity of Wrapping paper, made at the Salem paper mill, on hand for sale. There are two sizes—largest $1 50; smaller 90 cents per ream.

Apply at this Office.

*Salisbury, Dec* 1, 1832.—416tf.

*Writs, Subpœnas, Executions, both County and Superior court, on hand at present The supply of blanks will probably be more complete than heretofore.*